

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,361 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 TONS.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Liatian" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

will depart from the COMPANY'S WINGLOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at P.M.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
 opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900

GR4	KOWLOON HOTEL	\$2.
-----	---------------	------

In honor of the 7th Anniversary of the Coronation of
H.M. KING EDWARD the VII.

A CORONATION DINNER

(FOLLOWED BY AN OPEN AIR CONCERT),
will be served on 9th August, at 8 p.m.

The famous 13th Rajputs Band will perform during the

	Evening.	
Hongkong, 10th July, 1900.		(35)

ASTOR HOUSE

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under

the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. F. Rosch	About WEDNESDAY, 11th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegenet	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BOAMEO" Capt. F. Embill	Beginning of August.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-DAY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AUSTRIAN LINE	Ernest Simons	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Ernest Simons	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIAN	Brook	30th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £47.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDON," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.55 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and are specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamonee.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamonee, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask for written Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, etc.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, London, E.C. 4.

Established 1840.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, London, E.C. 4.

Established 1840.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.	NO. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 27.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plan and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Works, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that in any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VUEX ROAD, next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS' GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT; DAHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNOCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters.

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

38-36, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

FIGHT AT A TEMPLE.

RED-ROBED CHINESE FIRE ON KUALA LUMPUR POLICE.

REMARKABLE THEORY PROPOUNDED.

The Malay Mail, of July 27, prints the following thrilling account of the affray:

At about a quarter past eight yesterday evening, a detective brought news to Kuala Lumpur that a big meeting of Chinese was being held in the temple at the third mile on the Cheras road, between Pudu and Pudu Ulu. He further reported that those present were wearing bands of a blood-red colour round their arms, waists and heads.

On receipt of this information, Detective Insp. Cullen sent for a gharry, but not being able to procure one, proceeded to Pudu as quickly as possible in a ricksha. On arrival at the Pudu police station he ascertained that there might be from 200 to 300 men at the meeting, and he therefore rang up the police authorities in Kuala Lumpur informing them of the circumstances and asking for assistance.

Insp. Ellis then drove up. A force of detectives and constables from Kuala Lumpur and the local station—about 35 all told—was collected with all speed, and they then moved along the road towards the temple with the idea of reconnoitering. The distance between the police station and their objective was about half a mile.

ROAD BLOCKED. On arrival by the temple, which stands immediately to the left of the road, among a few trees, and in a somewhat lonely situation, they found the road blocked by two wooden posts, which were placed right across it, some fifteen feet apart only, and opposite the entrance. This was at about 9.15.

HOT FIRE OPENED. At this time the highway was deserted, save for a few Chinese pedestrians, who were sent back to the police station. Insp. Cullen was slightly in advance with three detectives and he turned off to the left, on seeing the beams, and moved up to the gateway to the temple. Suddenly, without the slightest warning a hot fire, was opened upon them from several directions by men who had apparently been posted as pickets in various portions of the outlying works of the temple.

One man, posted in some scaffolding over the gateway, was especially active with a revolver. It appeared that a species of ambush had been planned. The situation was a serious one, for whereas the Chinese were posted under cover and in the semi-darkness afforded by the trees, the attacking force was out in the open—conspicuous targets in the moonlight on the white road. Then ensued, according to report, a scene of wild confusion, for independently of the noise caused by the firing, the Chinese within the temple started yelling wildly to the accompaniment of gongs.

COURAGEOUS INSPECTOR. Meanwhile Insp. Cullen was in a nasty position, being isolated at the gate. He called out to his men, but in the confusion he does not appear to have been heard, and he at once found himself fighting for his life against five or six assailants, who were attacking him desperately with parangs. He was armed with a heavy stick and a revolver, and it says much for his coolness that he only defended himself at this juncture with the former. He managed, however, to do good execution with it until one of those attacking him cut him over the head, right through his peaked cap, which probably saved his life. In the excitement of the moment he does not appear to have noticed the wound until he found that he was being blinded by the blood.

He then drew his revolver and fired three shots, receiving in return cuts on the wrists. By this time his position had become exceedingly desperate, and, unable to see distinctly and finding himself alone, he made a dash for his life. The police meanwhile, it is reported, had been taken completely aback by the unexpected warmth of their reception, and had withdrawn slightly in scattered groups, and they then, under Insp. Ellis, opened fire. The Chinese then started to bolt in all directions. Insp. Cullen, it is reported, had been surrounded, and could not be seen from the road.

Ultimately, the police retreated back along the road towards the police station, the Chinese attacking them in a running fight all the way. Red bands were found all along the route afterwards.

A LUCKY ESCAPE. Reinforcements were then telephoned for, and almost immediately afterwards those at the station were relieved to see Insp. Cullen drive up in Insp. Ellis' trip, which he had met further down the road. He then proceeded into Kuala Lumpur to have his wounds attended to. These consisted of cuts on the scalp, on the nose, and on both wrists, one of the latter being severe, owing to a blood-vessel being injured.

Reinforcements were then brought up from the depot and the High Street barracks under Capt. Jones-Parry, chief police officer, who was accompanied by the acting adjutant, Mr. Handigan, and by Mr. Magill, one of the assistant commissioners. Patrols were sent out along the roads in the vicinity with instructions to separate and then close in to pick up stragglers. On arrival at the temple the party found the place deserted, save for the body of a Chinaman, who was found dead just inside the gate, where the desperate struggle with Insp. Cullen had taken place. The man had a bullet wound in the head. Continuing their search the police noticed a considerable amount of blood and a parang near what may be described as the altar. One theory, that we have heard propounded with regard to this is that the meeting was one of a secret society assembled to execute some plan, and that the man who was found dead was one of the members who had offended against its rules.

Early this morning the bodies of three Chinese—including that of the man found in the gateway—were brought into Kuala Lumpur. All were decorated with red sashes. The police are reported to have made twenty-five arrests. Insp. Cullen was taken to the European hospital, where he passed a good night. The latest report is that he is progressing favourably. The other casualties among the police were as follows: a Sikh constable shot through the lungs—his wound is, of course, very serious, but he is reported to have a chance of recovery; a Chinese sergeant of detectives—Chong-Seng-by name—cuts on the mouth and scalp while pluckily endeavouring to assist the detective; another Chinese detective shot through the arm, and a Malay constable—who is reported to have borne himself well—with a parang wound in the shoulder. Several others, including Insp. Ellis, received minor injuries.

The above, says our contemporary, does not appear to have been the first occasion on which Insp. Cullen has had to face an awkward situation for it is reported that, when in the service of the Royal Irish Constabulary, during a case of eviction, he encountered a man with a revolver when he himself was unarmed. The former fired twice at close quarters, to Cullen's missing.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

[544]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. MITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

[545]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

[559]

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., 25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers. By Order,

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 17th December, 1908.

Intimation.

Powell's

Gentlemen's
Department.

NEW GOODS

SPECIAL
DINNER
SHIRTSFine Quality Cambric, with Soft
Plaits, Light Weight, 10' x 3'
Cuffs.THE VERY ACME
OF
COMFORT.

\$4.25 and \$5.25 each

NECKWEAR

60 Dozen

ELEGANT TIES
JUST ARRIVED—

Fly Ends,

Four in Hands

AND

Oxfords

IN

CREPE DE CHINE,

POPLIN,

FOULARD,

MADDER,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ABSOLUTELY

THE

Latest Productions.

Inspection Invited.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909.

Consignees.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville de Cotte* and *P. Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Consignees, Goods remaining undischarged after MONDAY, the 6th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 9th August, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

FROM ANWERP, MIDDLESBRO',

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S Steamer

"CALEDONIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consigners of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Marhara*.
From Australia, ex S.S. *Macedonia*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Nora*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche

& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely first and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance is a specialty.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.

EDUCATION FOR CHINESE.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.

A correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Tokyo, May 27, states:—"Why does not your Government support the Hongkong University scheme in the same way as the German Government is supporting a similar scheme at Kiao-chow?" was the probing question put to me by a Chinese fellow-passenger in the steamer from Hongkong to Japan. He was a Cantonese gentleman who had received the rudiments of Western education in Hongkong, and, having apparently done well for himself in the world, was very anxious to give his sons still large educational advantages. Knowing his own country thoroughly, he was also quite aware that if Chinese boys are to derive the full benefits of Western education from the point of view of moral training as well as of book-learning, they must be removed from the atmosphere of Chinese cities. He was, therefore, deeply interested in the scheme which is now afoot for creating a University in Hongkong where Chinese youths would not only receive the scientific training of which the Chinese stand so greatly in need if they are to develop the material resources of their country, but would also be subjected to the moral discipline of collegiate life under proper supervision and control.

The essential feature of the scheme is that all students shall reside in colleges and hostels where they will be constantly in touch with the British professional staff, and this is the feature which above all other commends itself to the Chinese themselves. They will thus be withdrawn from the unwholesome influences which so often surround Chinese students in a Chinese city and even in their own homes, whilst Hongkong is so largely Chinese, and Chinese at its best, that they will not be exposed to the same danger of becoming entirely denationalised to which those who are sent away for years together to a foreign country, so frequently succumb. Nowhere has contact with the West served more happily than at Hongkong to develop the best features of Chinese character. The Tung-wa Hospital is one case in point—an institution maintained and directed entirely by the Chinese for philanthropic purposes. Other illustrations could be given, such as the organisation of Chinese dispensaries throughout the Colony by the initiative of the Chinese themselves, and the admirable Po Leung Kuk, an institution, also entirely Chinese, for the rescue, maintenance, and repatriation of Chinese women and children emigrants from all parts of China on their way through Hongkong, which has done a great deal to check the worst abuses of the emigration trade. Thus, whilst Chinese students at Hongkong would have in the social life of their own community, as well as in the government and administration of the colony, opportunities such as no Chinese city affords of seeing what the grafting of Western methods of organisation and Western conceptions of civic usefulness on to a Chinese stock can achieve, they would find in the European hospitals, in the great naval and mercantile dockyards of the colony, and in the workshops of the Kowloon-Canton Railway valuable object-lessons in the practical application of theoretical science.

From the British point of view the scheme is equally commendable, for it is surely of the utmost importance that, at a time when undoubtedly the leaven of new ideas is fermenting all over China, the rising generation from which so much is expected should be brought into close contact with the best aspects of British life. British influence may no longer be paramount in the Far East, but the supremacy of the English is as yet untouched, and just as the variety of provincial dialects in China has led to the adoption of "pidgin" English as the *lingua franca*, not only of foreigners, but of the Chinese commercial classes outside their own districts, literary English must serve as the common medium of western learning until China has evolved a literature of her own on the lines of Western thought. But, unless we bestir ourselves, this advantage will be lost to us in the same way as so many other advantages have been lost to us in the field both of diplomacy and of commercial enterprise.

KIAO-CHOW HIGH SCHOOL.

The Germans, though the last comers, have set to with their usual systematic thoroughness. The latest official report of the German authorities at Kiao-chow contains instructive details concerning the high-school which is about to be created there for Chinese students. Though in name only a high school, its scope is even larger than that of the proposed University of Hongkong, for in addition to a medical and a technical branch, there is to be an agricultural branch, including forestry, and a political science branch, comprising international law, State and administrative law, mining and maritime law, political economy and finance. The technical branch, to which special importance is evidently attached, is to include mining, electrical, and railway engineering, together with architecture and shipbuilding. In connection with the high school there will be a preparatory school of six classes on the lines of a German *Realschule* without Latin, for which pupils will be received from Chinese Government schools, as well as from other German schools already existing in China. The whole scheme is worked out on broad lines capable of the greatest expansion. Nor do the German authorities entertain the slightest doubt about the advisability of burdening the State with expenditure directed to important ends. "The moles that have been raised in Germany from private sources for educational purposes in the Far East must be regarded as wasted unless an organization is created along definite lines with definite aims, which in close co-operation with the Chinese Government, will bring German intellectual life nearer to the new China that is now awakening."

SCHEME OF THE "EMERGENCY COMMITTEE."

It is this last sentence of the German report which the "China Emergency Committee" would do well to take to heart before persisting in its own scheme, of which the one result that can be safely predicted is that it will split up British resources and British enterprise to the detriment of the Hongkong University. The scheme put forward by the "China Emergency Committee" under the powerful patronage of Lord William Cecil is also well known to your readers. How for a "federation" of schools—for the colleges referred to in that scheme are nothing more than schools—scattered throughout China can be converted into a University by the mere addition of a central body of professors is more than doubtful; but what is quite certain is that some of these establishments pent up in Chinese cities can have either the educational atmosphere or the broad outlook of a University located in Hongkong. It is perhaps not unnatural that as a clergyman Lord William Cecil should be anxious to secure a preponderance of missionary influence but a bias so distinctly proselytizing is hardly calculated to allay the distrust which still exists amongst the Chinese official classes in regard to Western educational methods, whilst the deliberate preference given to the cultivation of abstract sciences and philosophy rather than to more material subjects such as engineering and medicine will scarcely commend his scheme to the hard-working middle-classes in China, whose mind is set upon the acquisition of practical knowledge. In its present form the scheme is altogether too crude to repay detailed criticism. What, however, seems most regrettable to those who willingly recognise the excellent intentions of Lord William Cecil and his friends is their utter disregard of opinion, whether British or Chinese, which does not happen to coincide with their own. One would have imagined that before launching his scheme Lord William Cecil, who was at Shanghai only a few months ago, would have spared a few days to make personal inquiries at Hongkong as to the merits of a University scheme which has enlisted the support not only of so distinguished a Governor as Sir Frederick Lugard, but of an influential Chinese community as that of Hongkong. In the eyes of a little Englisher the fact that Hongkong is a British colony might seem to be in itself a disqualification, but that cannot be the case with Lord William Cecil. It is apparently one of the "many instances of the lamentable inability of Englishmen to realise the necessity which the Germans so thoroughly understand of co-ordinating all the national resources" along definite lines and with a definite purpose, if we are to meet successfully the keen competition of our times in every department of life. I am afraid I failed to make my Chinese fellow-traveller understand why the British Government should consider it absolutely improper to do for Hongkong in this matter what the German Government deems it its duty to do for Kiao-chow; but I should have failed still more utterly had I attempted to explain to him the peculiar disabilities of the British character for concerted action, of which the well-meant proceedings of the "China Emergency Committee" afford such a discouraging illustration to those who are interested in the maintenance of British influence as a powerful instrument of progress in the Far East.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 7th August, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—
SILK-EMBROIDERED AND CUT-VELVET SCREENS and KAKEMONOS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and BUDDHAS, KOGO BOWLS and VASES, MUKUDU TEA SETS and VASES, KINKOSAN SATSUMA TEA SETS, VASES and BOWLS, OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS and CLOCKS, NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th August, 1909, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Establishments, SUNDAY OLD and SURPLUS.

NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BELT, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

OLD and Surplus Victualling Stores—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

Intimations.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to distinguish between real friends and foes in disguise. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

Have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

12-FIGURE CODE.

A SIMPLE method enabling any 12-Figures to be cabled in one word of Ten Letters. Any two words from ABC 5th, A1, or any Standard Code can be cabled in ONE WORD, including indicator and Check Figure.

Mutilations in messages immediately detected.

Complete on One Double-page.

Please address at once, as Advertiser is leaving the Colony on 5th inst., to

CODE,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

THE DRAPERY

EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

OR

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAUNDS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN, FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

[340]

O. C. MOOSA

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHING.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.

[37]

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean-Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light-house.

W.

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER.

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

128

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected M.S., nor to return any Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$18 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional
Subscriptions for any period less than one month
will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of
the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

ON July 31, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of
George Michael Billings, of a daughter.

ON August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of
W. H. M. Moulde, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ON July 30, 1909, at Shanghai, Wynn Karl,
chief officer of the S.S. *Hulton* of the Standard
Oil Co., aged 55 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

CONDENSED MILK IN JAPAN.

A certain authority interested in the manu-
facture of condensed milk contributes an
article to the *Toyo Keisai* in which he urges an
improvement of the breed of milch cows in
Japan with a view to increasing the production
of milk. According to the translation in the
Japan Chronicle, which we quote, a reference to
the trade returns will show that the demand for
condensed milk in Japan has been steadily
increasing, says the writer, and there is no
doubt that this tendency will be maintained in
the future. In 1903 the value of condensed
milk imported amounted to ¥970,000, but since
then the amount has been rapidly expanding

until in 1908 it reached ¥2,400,000. Consider-
ing that the trade in this commodity has shown
an increase of 20 per cent. on the preceding
year, even at a time when trade in general
was suffering from extreme depression, the
promising nature of its future may well
be imagined. The fact is that the use of
condensed milk among the Japanese is becoming
more and more appreciated. Despite these
circumstances the condensed milk industry in
this country is in its infancy, and though there
are several milk-condensing factories in Japan
they are neither extensive nor in a prosperous
condition. The chief reason why Japan is
unable successfully to compete with the
foreign article is that the cost of pure milk is
so high, which naturally makes the price of
condensed milk higher than that of the foreign
production. The high price of milk is due
to the undeveloped condition of cattle
breeding in this country. The average price
of milk in Japan is 20 sen. per *cho*, and, as
it requires 6 *go* of milk and 30 *monme* of sugar
to make one *kin* of condensed milk the cost of
the materials per *kin* amounts to 140 sen. This
is the sum required after allowing for the rebate
on sugar used in the manufacture of condensed
milk. This regulation came into operation last
year, prior to which time the cost was even
higher. In these circumstances, it is not sur-
prising that there should be a growing demand
for imported condensed milk, even handicapped
as it is by a duty of about 40 per cent. The
comparatively low price at which the foreign
article is sold is due to the low cost at which
milk and sugar, especially the former, are ob-
tainable abroad, and so long as the production
of milk is limited in Japan as at present it can
hardly be expected that the price of condensa-
ed milk will be lowered. Circumstances, how-
ever, do not allow of Japan conducting her
dairy farming on such an extensive scale as
farms in America and Australia, and therefore
it is advisable to improve the breed of milch
cows and to try to extract a comparatively large
quantity of milk from a given number of ani-
mals, as is done in Holland. The average
yield of milk in Japan at present is about two
cho a day per head, the daily income from
which is only 40 sen. As the feeding and tend-
ing of a cow costs about ¥12 a month, there is
little or no profit for the dairy people, and a
lowering of the price of milk can scarcely be
expected in the present circumstances. There
is, however, much room for materially increas-
ing the production of milk by an improvement
in the breed of milch cows, thereby bringing
about a lowering of the price of milk. This is
what should be aimed at by dairy farmers in
Japan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 6th July was delivered
in London on the 4th inst.

THE creation of a military aviation office was
gazetted at Tokio on 1st inst.

It is reported that Taog Shao-yi will be gazetted
Vice-President of the Waiwupu.

THE abolition of the Korean War Office was
pronounced by Imperial decree on the 1st inst.
at Seoul.

VICEROY Tuan Fang was to perform obsequies
before the deceased Emperor and Empress
Dowager's remains on August 5.

MR. N. Ohtani has been appointed to the post
of assistant manager of the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha in Hongkong, vice Mr. B. Mori trans-
ferred to Yokohama.

BISHOP D. Pozzoni, accompanied by his
secretary, Father P. de Maria, paid an official
call on H.E. Sir Joachim Macdonald, K.C.M.G.,
at Kinsclere, on Tuesday afternoon.

THE President of the South Manchuria Rail-
way declares that preparations have been com-
pleted for the reconstruction of the Peking-
Mukden Railway as soon as the necessary
order is given.

ONE of the clerks of the Grand Secretariat,
who is a newspaper correspondent and who
disclosed the proposed posthumous titles to be
conferred on the five officials in Peking mur-
dered by the Boxer Government, has been sen-
tenced by Imperial Decree to transportation.

THE Shanghai Magistrate, under orders from
the Anti-Opium Bureau in Soochow, has dis-
tributed the licences issued to opium-smokers
for the purchase of opium, to the Chinese Police
Offices through the Chinese Municipal Council.
Opium smokers are notified to apply for licences
at once.

A SANDAKAN correspondent writes:—The S.S.
Dorne arrived from Hongkong yesterday morn-
ing, and reported a very heavy passage down.
She brought down, in tow, a very powerful
steam launch for the Cawley Harbour Coal Co.,
Ltd., for use at Tawau; the launch was formerly
a tug of the Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Co. in Hongkong Harbour, and will
doubtless prove a valuable acquisition for the
coal people at Sabah.

Beggar to Philan-
thropist.LIFE STORY OF A SHANTUNG
MENDICANT.

VICEROY YUAN SHU-FUN'S
APPRECIATION.

A remarkable story, vouched to be absolute-
ly accurate in all its details, is related in a
native contemporary. A Chinese correspondent
kindly forwards to us the following translation
of the story, which has appealed to a large
number of the native community in Hongkong
the more so, as they remark, at a time
when efforts are being energetically directed
in high quarters to elevate the educa-
tional status of the Chinese.—Moo Fun,
who was a native of the Shantung Pro-
vince, began life as a mendicant; he was a man
of the lowest order and humblest position,
but his later deed earned for him wide renown
throughout the Empire and had to do with the
promotion of education. His father died while
he was yet in his minority. He went about
with his mother to beg for alms, and when he
obtained food, he was wont to give to his moth-
er first, whereby he was called a filial son.
At the age of seven his mother died from ill-
ness, and Moo Fun still pursued his avocation
of a mendicant. What troubled him was that
he was destitute of knowledge and had no
education. When he saw the country boys go-
ing to school, he followed them trying to learn
something out of them; but the lads despised
and insulted him. Moo became much en-
raged thereat, and took the resolution that he
would teach the people to learn. During the
day he went out begging, and at night he spun
hemp or milled rice or wheat for others. He
saved all his earnings, from the latter occu-
pation, and during twenty years or more his
savings amounted to ten thousand odd dollars.
With this money he established public
schools and donated funds towards the main-
tenance of educational institutions. He died
in 1895 at the early age of a little over forty
years. Before his death someone advised him
to procure a wife, but his reply was that a mar-
ried man would have children whose support
might have swallowed up his earnings. As
for himself he preferred to remain single in
order to accomplish his life-long end. He,
therefore, remained a bachelor all his life. All
the public schools established by him were
placed under the charge of inspectors engaged
by him, while he himself abstained from taking
any part in the management of the schools.
It was his pleasure to hear boys reading their
lessons daily. When a teacher became idle,
he would go on his knees before him, so as to
induce him to industry. He thus became
much respected. For an uneducated man like
Moo Fun, who had been a mendicant for over
three decades and who devoted all his earn-
ings to the promotion of educational enter-
prises, none would gainsay that the good
work he had performed, for the benefit of men
was in a sense of incalculable value.

Now, His Excellency Yuan Shu Fun, Vice-
roy-designate of the Two Kwang Provinces
considering Moo Fun to have been a model
among men, has thought it not only fit and
proper to build a memorial in remembrance
of the man's golden deed, but to place the act
on record in the Imperial Archives in order
to stimulate the people and furnish emulation
to those of the future generation.

His Excellency has therefore petitioned the
Throne on the subject and his request has now
been granted accordingly.

THE LATE MR. PERCY COCKE.

BODY RECOVERED.

It may be remembered that on the afternoon
of the 2nd inst. a sad harbour fatality occurred
in Gin Drinkers Bay, whereby Mr. Percy
Cocke, a young and popular wanderer attached to
the Victoria Gaol, lost his life by drowning.
The circumstances which attended the fatal
accident were very distressing, but as particu-
lars have already appeared in the *Telegraph*, a
recapitulation here is not required. The
dead body of the deceased officer was recovered
off the Cosmopolitan Dock by the Water Police
shortly after ten o'clock this morning and was
immediately removed to the mortuary for the
usual inquest.

FIRE AT OSAKA.

TERRIBLE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

Tokio, July 31.

The worst conflagration that has been known
for many years occurred at Osaka early this
morning and is still raging.

Two thousand houses and many temples are
already destroyed. A combination of a strong
gale and failure of the water supply defeated
the efforts of two regiments of troops and 2,000
men of the police and fire brigades who were
called out to do battle with the flames. This
evening the military are clearing a safety zone
about the fire.

There have been terrible scenes of confusion.
It is impossible to say when the fire is likely
to cease. The gale is still raging.

Kobe, Aug. 1.

The Osaka conflagration is really a calamity.
The whole of the north ward, practically one-
fifth of the city, is destroyed including the
Appeal Court, the Rice Exchange, several old
temples, the Municipal Office, the Commercial
Museum, the Observatory, hospital, higher
Commercial School and some banks.

There has been little loss of life. The fire
raged unchecked for thirty-three hours. A
whole division of troops and thousands of police
and firemen were called out, but there was a
lamentable absence of a directing head, and
an equally deplorable and discreditable lack
of facilities for the suppression of fire.—N. C. D.

Lepers of Kwangtung.

AGED PRIEST'S HUMANITARIAN
WORK.

"A BLUE FEAR OF LEPROSY."

About two years ago we presented a sketch
in these columns of the scheme the aged priest,
the Rev. Father Conrady, had in view of es-
tablishing a leper settlement for the Chinese
near Canton. The veteran humanist, who is
now over seventy years of age, has lost no time
in pushing forward his scheme, which we are
glad to note, is now an accomplished fact.
Father Conrady is now in Hongkong con-
valescing after a serious attack of bronchitis
to which he is very susceptible.

It is well known that the reverend gentleman
has never ceased in his labours on behalf of
those suffering from leprosy, having spent
many years with the lepers of Molokai, Hawaii,
where he assisted Rev. Father Damien up to
the time of his death, being with him during the
last moments, and continuing the charge for
seven years afterwards, until their welfare was
well assured. He then took up work among
the Chinese, where he was first some thirteen
years ago, as he found they were the most
neglected of all the lepers of the world, and
that there was no Government help available
for them. To obtain funds, he undertook a
tour through cities of Europe and America,
lecturing to the charitable and sympathetic of
all races and creeds. Finally, feeling he had
obtained sufficient funds for the time at least,
he, about two years ago, went to his old field
of labour in Canton. From the several cities
he visited on his collecting tour he forwarded to
the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton the
moneys given him, which amounted to about
\$30,000—the net result of two years' hard work.
This sum he counted upon having invested at 5
per cent., and from the proceeds hoped to be
able to do something towards helping in a
small but permanent way the poorer lepers.

A letter, dated the 10th May last, addressed
to the humanitarian's friends in Montreal, ex-
presses the warmest feelings of gratitude to his
friends in Canada, and Montreal especially, for
their generosity two years ago, and wishes that
in some manner it be made known the disposi-
tion he has made of the funds they assisted him
to collect. At the time of writing he was con-
valescing in the hospital from an attack of acute
bronchitis, resulting from a discharging gut about
two months previously in walking from the
leper village. He was not well able to resist
the attack, having last January dislocated his
left shoulder in a fall he had in the dark while
going a long distance upon his mission duties.

On his arrival in China, he was well received
by the Viceroys and high officials. He went to a
leper village which he had visited thirteen
years before, and found there over 600
lepers. He began work at once, under un-
favourable circumstances. First a leper house
was given him, but no furniture, and he
had to do the best he could in dressing the
afflicted. The conditions under which he had
to work were such as to multiply his labours
to a most fatiguing extent, in addition to which
he had to walk many miles to and from the
leper settlements. The food obtainable in
those remote places is meagre, and of the
poorest, frequently only an egg or two and a
crust of bread.

In his letter he says: "My work every day
increases. I had some cases of bubonic plague,
and also of cholera. Oh! what sad, sad cases,
I had before my eyes. Three or four lepers in
each little room. These have a door, but no
air, and I had to stay near these miserable
human beings, some of them lying on the
bare ground, and no one to attend upon them.
Most of the people have a blue fear of leprosy.
I was often called 'Ma Fung' (i.e., leper).
So would cry the children, seeing me com-
ing, and would run away from me. I was
told by some I would do well to remain
altogether with the lepers no matter if I was to
die in a few weeks. I find it strange—that
incessant fear of leprosy, which accounts for the
cold attitude to the afflicted. I am not well,
but I hope God will give me a few more years
to work for the lepers. I bought an island 60
miles from Canton up the river, and caused
houses to be put up. Twenty lepers were
already there, and forty upon the shore. I
could have now, God knows, over 1,000 lepers
to care for. If only I can live five years more.
I have well begun; it would be easy now to go
ahead.

I have to see the Viceroys to see if he
would allow me 5 cents per day for the
lepers in my charge. I have spent over
one-third of the money I collected, for the
purchases of the land, the buildings and the
improvements, so I will have only \$5,000
a year income on the money I have left at 5
per cent. The United States, San Francisco,
have only 22 lepers mostly Chinese, to which
the States give \$6,000 a year. In Massachu-
setts, New Bedford, 5 lepers cost \$9,000 a
year. Louisiana, 50 lepers cost \$14,000 a year.
In Molokai, 57,000 for less than 800 lepers;
and here I could keep each 1,000 for \$6,000 a
year, having no salaries to pay, no physician's
fee, nor superintendence, but I do not know
if I will be able to control hundreds of lepers.
Among them there are bad characters, but if
they do not obey I will send them away. I
have 12 Chinese soldiers for protection against
pirates and bad lepers. If I was only 40 years
old then I feared no one and nothing.

I have trained two lepers, a boy and a girl,
as helpers. The three of us often work ten
hours a day.
It would appear that the work to be done
amongst lepers of China is enormous, and the
workers and means are totally inadequate for
even a small part of it. The task voluntarily
undertaken by Father Conrady is one that
cannot fail to excite the admiration of all
humanitarians, and all will hope for the speedy
recovery of the old gentleman so that he may
soon be in the field of his labour in the noble
work of alleviating the misery of suffering hu-
manity.

THE ICE CASE.

SUPREME COURT LITIGATION CONTINUED.

Interesting sidelights were thrown on the
affairs of the Hongkong Flour Milling Compa-
ny, now defunct, but with the management of
which in its prosperous days the late Mr. A. H.
Rennie was so prominently identified, when
the case was resumed this morning in which
the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, in
liquidation, claimed the sum of \$100,000 from
Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs,
who are in liquidation—Mr. H. Percy Smith
being the liquidator—claimed this amount for
damages for alleged breach of warranty under
an agreement dated 23rd March, 1907.

Sir Francis Jiggott (Chief Justice) and Mr.
Justice Gompertz presided.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W.
Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of
Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for
the plaintiffs. Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr.
C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker,
of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, ap-
peared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade put in fresh correspondence and
drew their Lordships' attention to two blocks
of ice which belonged to the Hongkong Milling
Company which were in Court.

The Chief Justice—Are you going to put the
ice in?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, my Lord,
(Laughter).

Mr. McNeill—There are twenty lbs. of ice in
the Hongkong Ice Company's stores which are
very suitable for our arguments. We applied
to the Company to sell the ice but they
declined to do. Counsel on the other side was
then asked to instruct the manager to let us
have the ice. My friend refused and therefore
I apply to the Court to be allowed to have the
sample.

Mr. Slade—It is not a fair example of our
produce. It is not anything like a fair sample.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Surely, you can put it
in evidence?

Mr. Slade said he left the matter to the dis-
cretion of the Court.

The Chief Justice—It is a legitimate applica-
tion, and the difference in quality can be ex-
plained thoroughly by the manager.

Mr. Slade said that he had been asked by
the other side to raise the question of the
privilege attaching to certain letters written
by Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Company to
their other branches with regard to the trial
of the plant on the 23rd June when the question
arose with regard to the difference in the pro-
duce of the Hongkong Milling Company and the
Hongkong Ice Company, when the block of
the Hongkong Ice Company was taken to
Junk Bay and compared with the produce
of the Milling Company in the presence of
all parties concerned.

At this stage, considerable discussion arose
with regard to the putting in of some letters
which Mr. McNeill said he was entitled to.

Mr. H. F. Chard was called to the witness-
box.

Mr. Slade—Were you a partner in A. H.
Rennie and Company?—Yes.

A. H. Rennie and Company were the General
Managers of the Hongkong Milling Company?—
Yes.

Were you a partner in the firm when the
negotiations with regard to the ice plant were
in progress?—No. I was an assistant then and
became partner afterwards.

After the death of Mr. Rennie, the company
was in liquidation?—On the 21st April, when I
was appointed Official Liquidator.

Until when did you occupy that position?—
Until December, when I was succeeded by
Mr. H. Percy Smith.

Did you know the details of the negotiations
which passed between Mr. Rennie and Messrs.
Arnold Karberg and Company?—No.

What position did Messrs. Arnold Karberg
and Company hold?—They signed per pro.

Who erected the ice plant?—A man named
Buyer. Another man also came down from
Tientsin for about two weeks, but Buyer was
the chief man in charge.

When did you receive formal notification
that the ice plant was ready?—About the 6th
of June.

During this time, were you present on the
Milling Company's premises?—Practically
every day.

Proceeding, Mr. Chard said that on the
evening of the 6th June, the crane which was
used to lift up the tons of ice broke owing
to an accident. As the repairs
could not be carried out on the Mill-
ing Company's premises, it had to be taken to
the Dock Company and at the end of about
nine days the crane was brought back to the
Milling Company, where a fresh test was car-
ried out, which turned out successful.

How was power provided for the running of
the machinery?—By a Diesel engine of 150
h.p.

On the making of this test, the plant was run
day and night?—Yes.

What quantity of ice was turned out daily?—
Mr. Buyer gave me to understand that the quan-
tity was to be considered first and the quantity
after.

Was any arrangement made to test the
quality?—Buyer told me that the ice plant was
working splendidly and was turning out the
best ice it was capable of.

Did you see any member of Messrs. Arnold
Karberg and Company?—I saw Mr. Wolff.
Did Mr. Wolff make any statement with re-
gard to the quality of the ice?—I can't remem-
ber. I pointed out the importance of the test
run to Mr. Arnold before we formally inspected
the ice.

What answer did Mr. Arnold give?—He
said he was quite satisfied and would have the
comparison as to quality carried out next day.

Continuing, witness said that on the 23rd
June, the premises were visited by Mr. C. H.
Ross (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and
Company), Sir Paul Chater who was a
director of the Milling Company, Mr.
Gibson (Chartered Bank) and Mr. Har-
man, manager of the Hongkong Ice Company, who
came separately with a block of ice of the
Hongkong Ice Company. Besides these gen-

tlemen, there were also Messrs. Buyer and
Wolff and the manager of the Milling Company.
Buyer took out from the cans ice newly made.
It was shown to those present alongside the
block of ice of the Hongkong Ice Company.
Nothing material was said at the time.

After the 23rd, did the defendants run the
ice plant until any further time?—To the after-
noon of the 25th.

It has been pleaded by the defendants that
if the ice was made more carefully, it would
have been of better quality.—That had nothing
to do with the making of the ice. Mr. Buyer
was solely responsible.

Did you ever run the plant on your own ac-
count?—Never.

Was there any obstacle placed in the Milling
Company's way with regard to the trials?—
They never asked for a further trial.

Was there any suggestion made as to the
insufficiency of the trial?—No.

After June, how long did Mr. Buyer re-
main in charge of the plant?—Until 15th July.

After further examination, the case was ad-
judged.

THE "WHANG HO."

INTERESTING CENTENARIAN OFF SOURABAYA.

VOICE OF CHINESE PIRATE CATCHER.

An interesting though rather crude-looking
craft arrived at Sourabaya the other day, says
the *Jawa Times*, and many conjectures were
made as to whether her intentions were hostile
or otherwise, as she sailed up the harbour with
the gaping mouths of cannon showing on
either side, and other warlike implements on
board. All fears were groundless, however,
for it turned out to be the old Chinese pirate
catcher *Whang Ho*, which has been purchased
by an American syndicate and is being taken
round the world for show purposes.

The *Whang Ho* left Tientsin on June 28 of last
year for New York, by way of Cape Horn, but
after being at sea about forty days met with a
severe southerly gale, during which the
primitive Chinese rudder (worked by a long
tiller) was broken, and the vessel blown out of
her course. Repairs to the rudder were eventu-
ally effected, and Capt. Wilms dismissed the
idea of going via The Horn, deciding that the
route via Torres Strait, the Indian Ocean and
the Cape of Good Hope would be safer.

MYSTERIOUS JUNK.

After a lapse of some days breakers were
seen ahead and the captain found himself near
the Great Barrier Reef—a coral reef a little
over 1,000 miles long which extends nearly the
whole length of the Eastern Coast of Queens-
land. This dangerous reef was negotiated by
good luck and good navigation (the captain
being totally without chart) and the boat was
brought up on the main coast of Australia. In
this part of Australia, to the writer's own per-
sonal knowledge, there is only one family of
whites, the rest of the inhabitants being Aus-
tralian aborigines. Not knowing his exact where-
abouts the captain anchored in a small bay,
intending to sail easterly along the coast and
hoping to strike Thursday Island.

During the course of the night, however, the
Captain of a steamer bound from Brisbane to
Thursday Island saw the mysterious junk, in a
secluded spot, and as Australia was at the time
strictly enforcing the Opium and Alien
Race Restriction laws, he was naturally sus-
picious, and reported the matter on arrival at
Thursday Island. The receipt of the news
caused quite a sensation, the local paper came
out with a startling edition, and the populace
were in a state of excitement. The sensational
local edit ventured the opinion that as New
South Wales was shipping a lot of gold to
Japan, this arm used junk was in wait on this
practically deserted part of the coast to relieve
the Jap. of part of her cargo. The Collector of
Customs, accompanied by other government
officials, sailed down and boarded the junk in
the Albany Pass, and their worst fears were
soon allayed.

MATE LOST.

A new rudder was fitted on Thursday

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

NEW VICEROY TO REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

A telegram has been despatched to H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton, by the Grand Council directing him to use his best endeavours to protect the interest of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., to raise large funds, and to submit a detailed report on the working of the Company.

VICEROY TUN FANG ASSUMES DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has decided to proceed to his new post to-day.

OPIUM CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT THE HAGUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

The British and American Ministers have notified that the next Opium Conference is to be held at The Hague.

TIBET.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

Lun-yu and Wen Tsung-yao, High Commissioners of Tibet, submitted a memorial some time ago urging that early steps be taken to convert Tibet into a Province and that men well versed in educational matters should be sent there to promote education among the people.

GRAND COUNCIL.

INCREASE OF COUNSELLORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

The Grand Councilors are awaiting the return of Na Tung to the Grand Council in order to confer with him as to the advisability of increasing the number of Grand Councilors.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REDEMPTION CONTEMPLATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 4th August.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to redeem the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The Ministry has already provided funds for the purpose.

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

LARGE MORTALITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Kirin, 4th August.

There has been a heavy flood and the whole city is under water.

Over a thousand persons have been drowned.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:

5th August, 11.15 a.m.
5th August, 10.35 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Naha moving W. or W.N.W.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIFTH ROUND.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB vs BOYS' OWN CLUB.

The V. R. C. met and defeated the B. O. C. in the first match of the 5th Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition yesterday afternoon at the former's enclosure. From the outset of the game the home team pressed matters and the play was continually in front of the Boys' goal; the latter defended their citadel well, however, the V. R. C. representatives only being able to score 3 goals in the first spell and another 3 in the second. The following represented the competing teams:—
V. R. C.—L. E. Lammet (Capt.), A. E. Alvey, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, A. A. Claxton, P. M. Remedios and J. M. Rosa Pereira.
B. O. C.—A. R. Ellis (Capt.), A. S. Ellis, M. A. R. Scott, B. Musker, H. J. White, P. Travers, and Lellad.

To-morrow afternoon, at 5.30 p.m. The Buffs will meet the 8th Co. R. G. A. and at 6 p.m. on the same day the 3rd Co. R. G. A. plays the 8th Co. R. G. A.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 4th August.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong by the shallow dial courier Kwong Ta. It is reported that the purpose of H. E. Ko's visit to Canton is to consult with the Acting Viceroy, H. E. Wu, on matters having reference to the subsisting negotiations with the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner on the Macao boundary question, as he has experienced some difficulties in his delicate mission.

SHANGHAI SWIMMER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

VICTIM OF CHOLERA.

We regret to announce that Mr. J. Gibson, who on Friday night played with such success in the water polo match for the Shanghai International Swimming Club, against the team selected by Mr. Fowler, of the Shanghai Rowing Club, died suddenly on Saturday morning, reports the N. C. D. News of 2nd inst. Death was due to cholera. When the contest was finished Mr. Gibson remained at the baths for some time talking with friends, and in the course of conversation remarked that he was suffering a little from abdominal pains. Neither Mr. Gibson nor his friends, however, took much notice of the pains, thinking they were merely a passing spasm. Soon afterwards Mr. Gibson took a drink of water from the tap and later on he had a Japanese iced lemon drink. The group remained talking until about one o'clock on Saturday morning. Beyond the slight pains mentioned, Mr. Gibson seemed in good health. After arriving home, however, his condition became serious and he was taken with all promptitude to the Shanghai General Hospital where he expired at 9.30 on Saturday morning.

Mr. Gibson, who was a native of Oldham, England, was twenty-seven years old, and arrived here about three years ago, under contract to Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., being employed by that firm in their Construction Department in connection with the installation of the electric tramway system. Recently, however, he left Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., and joined the Standard Oil Co. where he was employed at the time of his death.

Mr. Gibson was a new member of the International Swimming Club, and played for his club for the first time on Friday evening. His playing was marked by a cleanliness and soundness which stamped him as a decided acquisition to the ranks of the club. He scored the first goal for the International on that evening. The suddenness of the death caused a shock to his many friends, especially in sporting circles, where he was very popular, and sympathetic references were made to the sad event through out Saturday and Sunday.

The funeral took place yesterday, the interment being made in the Bubbling Well Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering, which included Mr. C. H. Blake, acting-manager of the Standard Oil Co., and members of the Shanghai International Swimming Club. The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., officiated at the graveside. Messrs. W. J. S. Serrall, A. C. Leach, J. Vivian, R. A. Parker, A. S. Darnon, T. E. N. Rosser and E. Rosemann, acted as pall-bearers. Many beautiful wreaths were laid on the grave.

PRATAIS ISLAND.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Japanese papers report that Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, and the Chinese Commissioner appointed to investigate the Pratais Island question, have returned from the island without arriving at a settlement. On behalf of Mr. Nishisawa, the Japanese Government demanded a compensation of ¥500,000 for the relinquishment of the business, but on an inspection of the actual conditions the Chinese Commissioner refused seriously to enter into the matter, contenting himself with gathering materials for future reference. Thus the mission has ended in failure. It is believed, says one paper, that the resumption of the negotiations will be very difficult for Japan. Why the Chinese Commissioner should have been expected to give an immediate reply it is not easy to understand.—*Japan Chronicle*.

JAPAN SYNDICATE FOR CHINA BUSINESS.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

We (Japan Chronicle) learn from vernacular contemporaries that of the 10,000 shares of the Japan-China Syndicate, 6,000 have been taken up by Mr. Mitsui Takayasu, representative of the Mitsui firm, and thirty other capitalists, and negotiations are in progress for the allotment of the remaining 4,000. There will be five directors and two auditors, whose services will be unpaid. As a result there are few candidates, but there is little doubt that Messrs. Mitsui Takayasu, Otsu, Kishichiro, Murai Kichibei, and Shiraiwa Ryoshei will be elected directors. Mr. Fumichi Koi, a prominent civil engineer, formerly Vice-Minister of Communications and president of the late Seoul-Pusan Railway Company, has been selected for the post of president of the syndicate.

The Shanghai officials in Peking are opposing Chinese mining enterprises in Shantung province, and about two hundred of them have signed a petition which will be presented to the Waiwop.

VICEROY TUN FANG, says a native despatch, has drawn up some sound suggestions for reforms that he intends to carry out in the Felyang government. These reforms are divided into twelve heads, of which financial reorganisation is the most important. They will be embodied in a memorial to the Regent for approval.

CANTON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A PROMISING PROJECT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 4th August.

During the past few days meetings have been held at the Canton Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of organising an exhibition in Canton with the view of promoting native industries. H. E. Cheung Pat Eze, Minister of Commerce, has been elected director-general in charge of the formulation of the programme for the proposed exhibition. H. E. Cheung has undertaken to raise a sum of ¥500,000 for the promising project. A general meeting has been called for the 6th inst. when the merchants of the seventy-two guilds are invited to attend, in the connection with his scheme. The Taotai for the Development of Native Industries has also promised to co-operate in the organisation of the exhibition.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY.

U.S.S. "RAINBOW."

It is with feelings of most profound regret that we have to record the death of Captain John A. Dougherty, of the U.S.S. Rainbow, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning, reports the Shanghai Times of 2nd inst. Captain Dougherty entered the hospital some four days ago, suffering from a severe chill which afterwards developed into acute pneumonia and which defied all the skill of the medical attendants. The deceased, who was about 51 years of age, was stationed in Tokio some two years ago and was afterwards transferred to the Rainbow, Admiral Harbar's flagship of the third Pacific squadron. He was a popular officer and his untimely demise will be greatly regretted by his brother officers, as well as by the men, who have been under his control.

Captain Dougherty was a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and had distinguished himself as an able and efficient officer. The body has been embalmed and cable communication has been opened with the Navy Department at Washington, as to the disposition of the remains. It is anticipated that the remains will be sent home to the States for interment.

Kobe Chamber of Commerce.

YARN TRADE IN CHINA.

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce resumed its sitting at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, to consider the question of the Customs tariff. There were present 21 members.

Mr. Matukata, the Chairman of the Chamber, in relinquishing the chair to Mr. Sugiyama, Vice-Chairman, remarked that at the previous sitting he had stated that Indian cotton yarn had obtained a supremacy over Japanese yarn in China, whereupon Mr. Muto had denied this. But that he was right would be seen by the statistics of the export of yarn to Shanghai. Mr. Matsukata quoted the figures comparing the export of yarn from the two countries, which showed advantage for Indian yarn.

Mr. Muto was absent, so could not reply, but Mr. Ono, manager of the Mitsui Bank, said that, as far as his memory went, Mr. Muto had said that it was impossible to judge the ups and downs of the export of yarn to China from statistics alone. Indian spinners sent yarn to China as it was produced, and on consignment, while Japanese spinners sent it as it was sold. The business done in Indian and Japanese yarn in China was not so unequal as the export figures would seem to indicate.

Some discussion then ensued as to the order of the debate, which lasted so long that a recess was taken at 7.30 p.m. for supper. On the sitting being resumed, Mr. Ono moved an adjournment, as the members were tired of the long sitting in the heat, his motion being supported by others.

Mr. Matsukata opposed the motion on the ground that the result of the investigation of the Chamber must be reported early next month to a joint conference of Chambers to be held in Tokyo. However, by this time the attendance had declined to fourteen, and Mr. Yatsui further moved an adjournment. The motion being supported Mr. Matsukata declared he would resign the chairmanship of the Committee. Further discussion ensued. Other members showed a disposition to leave, whereupon Mr. Matsukata repeated his threat to resign. At 8.20 p.m. the Chairman declared the sitting adjourned till Monday, the 26th, and the meeting rose.—*Japan Chronicle*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 12th inst.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Carmichael Cup? A handicap shoot for this cup will be held at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 8th August, at 9.30 a.m. Range:—250, 500 and 600 yards. Conditions:—Seven shots and a sighter at each range. Entrance fee 50 cents. Ammunition can be purchased on the range. A good attendance is requested.

"Secretary's Cup" presented by Mr. G. D. Newbrosner for the best (net) grand aggregate score of the year.

"Russell Cup" presented by Mr. W. Russell for the best (handicap) grand aggregate score of the year.

REVERSION.
Lance-Corpl. C. Pryce reverts to Private at his request and Privately W. Stewart is appointed Lance-Corpl. with effect from this date.

RESIGNED.
Sergt. C. D. Hance is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 29th July.

AMBULANCE CLASS.

Enough names have not yet been received for the Ambulance Class. If more members will not for their intention of joining, arrangements will be made for a course of lectures to commence at end of this month.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 4th August.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the first ten days of the 6th moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 33,330.00 taels.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

On the 3rd instant three prisoners were taken out from the Nambai gaoi and sixteen from the Pan-yi gaoi to the execution ground and beheaded. All these nineteen criminals were found guilty of armed robbery.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd instant, during a thunderstorm, one man and a woman were killed by lightning in Pan Tong, in the Western suburb. At the same time and in the same district four other persons were injured by lightning.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon two women standing at the port side of a junk in the vicinity of the Medical College, somehow or another lost their balance and were thrown into the water. One of them was saved by the water police and the other was drowned.

IMPRESSIONS OF SAIGON.

FRENCH COLONIAL PORT LIVES ONLY AFTER NIGHTFALL.

Saigon's importance as a port is seriously affected, says a correspondent in the *Japan Advertiser*, by its inconvenient situation on the Mekong river, three hours' journey from the latter's mouth, while ocean-going steamers can enter the river only at high tide. The quarter of the town where are located the wharves of the Messageries Maritimes Co. are ugly enough, and half-an-hour is needed to reach the centre of the town on foot.

The buildings of Saigon, like those of Hongkong, are all of stone. During the daytime Saigon is virtually dead as far as outward and visible signs of activity are concerned, with the exception of a few natives, who are insured to the constant heat and so slowly crawling rickshaws—called here puss-puss—which ply for hire in the public streets. The heat kills all other activity in which the Westerner might take any part.

MINERAL WEALTH.

In the central part of the town there are many pretty shops with fine window displays of goods, not a few of them being the luxurious productions of the French parent state. The principal business enterprise of Saigon is the export of rice, some of which goes to Japan. Beyond this the commercial importance of Saigon does not appear to have much raison d'être.

In the northern part of French Indo-China there are many coal mines, which are being exploited at the present time by a private French company. The coal turned out is related to the category of anthracite, with a poor flame. There are besides undeveloped mines of iron, silver, and antimony; gold is also found.

Generally speaking, the potential wealth of the colony is supposed to be great, especially in minerals. With regard to the actual stage of development reached by the colony, I cannot say that I have been greatly impressed. There are comparatively few factories, workshops, etc., and one rarely sees any machinery.

ALIVE AT NIGHT.

At nightfall the town begins to revive. Numerous cales, partly in the open air, with orchestras of fair quality, open at nine o'clock, and thereafter you can patronise performances of doubtful quality in the theatre or cinematographic concerts in the saloons.

In local society the unpleasant remembrance of the poisoning of some French soldiers by native revolutionists (Annamites) is still fresh, as also the recollection of the ensuing vengeance of outraged authority by decapitation. That revolutionary outburst is not regarded as the normal characteristic of the native spirit of the country, but merely as an artificial phenomenon inspired by parties of insignificant strength from the outside.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

CAPTURE BY SHIMONOSEKI POLICE.

Four specimens of the genus *happin*, including a female, are now in the hands of the Shimonoseki police, charged with an attempt to kidnap two Kagoshima women to Singapore. It appears that the two women, each 24 years of age, recently came to Moji seeking domestic employment and fell into the hands of the above mentioned individuals engaged in the traffic of women. On the night of the 19th inst. under the pretence of forwarding their victims to Kobe to take up the sought-for situation, the women were being stowed on board a steamer at Moji bound for Singapore when they were discovered. They were landed at Shimonoseki and handed over to the police, to whom they gave information enabling the capture of the fiends now in custody.

It is passing strange, says the *Nagasaki Press*, from which we quote the above, that a British port is very frequently chosen as a market in this despicable traffic, Hongkong and Singapore being the favourites. We shall look forward with interest to the ultimate disposal of the present case.

THE Prince Regent is much concerned at Grand Councilor Chang Chih-tung's illness and delegates some one to inquire after his condition every day. Chang Chih-tung has consulted foreign physicians.

CHINESE officials in the United States have issued orders that every one of their countrymen must aid in the capture of Leon Ling, the supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, and prominent Chinese all over the country have expressed their willingness to aid in the chase. Just how much this means is known only to the police officials who have tried to find the Chinese offender against our laws.

Today's Advertisements.



NOTICE.

CLERK (Non-Chinese) WANTED AT ONCE for the Water Works Branch of the Public Works Department. Salary \$1,320 per annum rising to \$1,560 by \$120 biennially. Must be quick, accurate and neat at figures and well acquainted with accounts, and book-keeping. Age 25-30. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned not later than the 14th instant.

P. N. H. JONES, Director of Public Works, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [574]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To Day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [458-459]

YUEN HING.

NO. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW-KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and KEMERDORY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, FEWTER WARE, &c.

all of the best quality. Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [573]

VALUE OF KEROSENE IN HOT WEATHER.

A VALUABLE DOMESTIC NECESSITY.

Now that the heat blast is upon us, it may not be out of place to refer to one or two matters which should prove a welcome reminder to many; indeed, to everybody who values health and comfort. A correspondent writes in the *Japan Chronicle*:

One of the most valuable of domestic necessities is kerosene oil, and the following, written by a medical man, may be of interest: "Petroleum is a thorough antiseptic, and may be applied locally as a slight stimulant." This is true, and I have known of many ships' engineers who add a few drops of kerosene oil to their baths, with the object of relieving the skin from irritation and to prevent insect bites. Nightly I use a few drops in my ablutions, the result to the skin being extremely refreshing, leaving not an atom of odour perceptible, while effectually keeping unwelcome visitors at a distance. It is certainly a very healthy emollient, penetrating into the skin and, used alone, is an almost instant cure for the pain of insect bites, while it possesses many of the virtues of vaseline, which, as we know, is a product of petroleum.

Moreover, it is a cheap and effective disinfectant, absolutely killing all disagreeable odours, from whatever source arising, and, unlike many other disinfectants, leaving no smell in its work of destroying odours. For this purpose about a tablespoonful of kerosene, mixed with hot water and thrown into the desired places, will produce magical results.

To many people the idea of using kerosene for domestic purposes is repugnant, on account of its smell; but this is where they make a great mistake, as the oil leaves no odour used in the ways indicated in these hints; in fact, the oil evaporates when applied to the skin either in the bath or as an emollient, diluted with water or used "neat."

We require a change of underwear daily this weather, but how many housewives are aware that washing, in the sense of rubbing, is entirely unnecessary if the garments be soaked for an hour or two in a solution of soapy water, to which has been added a few drops of kerosene oil? The articles then need only to be rinsed in clean water, renewed once or twice, with the result that the garments will dry rapidly, well-bleached (by the kerosene), and will be found pure and sweet, without a vestige of odour remaining from the use of the oil.

Another valuable yet cheap article for the extermination of undesirable visitors is naphthaline powder; it is harmless to the finest fabrics; tan, times cheaper than camphor, and certainly a hundred times more effective. Sprinkled under a mattress, or swept into the crevices of floors, its effect is to completely annihilate and dispel insects of all kinds while, placed in drawers among wearing apparel, the latter is safe from destruction by moths. The only objection to the free use of naphthaline is its pungent odour, objectionable to some persons. But the smell rapidly disappears when garments are hung in the fresh air for a few minutes. Naphthaline is of slow evaporating property, and a very small quantity of it will last a whole summer, its odour disappearing with the advent of cool weather; indeed, in cool weather naphthaline keeps its smell practically to itself, yet retaining its virtue as a destroyer.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

Choice Australian RABBITS 75 cents each
HARES \$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [580]

PILSENER

"ASAHI" AND "SAPPORO" BEER.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING SUMMER BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.

H. PRICE & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WATKINS, Ltd.

FRENCH STORE.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[471]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [466]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CAR.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CAR as on Week Days.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 10th April, 1908. [461]

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorin & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. CK.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,000,284	Final of 1/2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.024	41 % \$1,020 sales London 1904
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 £150,000	\$10,233	5s (London 3/6) for 1903	57 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$12,757 \$411,000 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	71 % \$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 110,577	Tls. 160,518	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	58 % Tls. 120 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$19,440 \$108,840 \$68,500	\$2,464,911	Final of 1/2 making 5/7 for 1907 and interim of 5/3 for 1908	51 % \$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$104,475 \$109,164	17 7,617	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1907	71 % \$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$18,803	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus 5/- for 1907	71 % \$116 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,408,173	\$268,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$104,638	\$1,033	\$1 for 1906	7 % \$36
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$90,000 \$90,000 \$250,000	Nil.	Final of 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	71 % \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$607,500 \$79,428 \$25,344	\$20,379	Final of 1/2 making 5/4 for 1908	71 % \$62 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/16 = 5/- 154	7 % \$36
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£240,000 £240,000	£68,819	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	4 % \$25 sa. and b.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	31 % \$151 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$48,000			
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$550,000 \$16,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31 % \$141
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,823	\$3 for 1907	17 % \$17 buyers
Perak Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	17 % Tls. 275 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,389	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 18.20 sales
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	8 % \$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	12 % \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$10,102	Final of 5/4 making 5/3 for 1907	12 % \$61
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$57,197	\$38,098	Final of 5/4 making 5/8 for 1908	61 % Tls. 804 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 3.4.09	64 % Tls. 146 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,957 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	64 % Tls. 146 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 1,000	Tls. 4,134 \$24,611	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	51 % Tls. 104 b.
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	51 % \$74 ex n.f. b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$13,918	\$895	Interim of 5/3 for account 1909	61 % \$44 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$237,173	\$25,475	None	61 % \$102 ex div. b.
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$13,501	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	61 % \$94 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 % \$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	61 % Tls. 122 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,068	Interim of 5/2 for account 1909	8 % \$44 ex div.
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,840	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	41 % Tls. 134 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.9.06 (8%)	11 % Tls. 90
Lao-hong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	11 % Tls. 112
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 11,173	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	11 % Tls. 405 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/8	12/8	£1,500	£648	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$101
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	8 % \$131
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 % \$6.70 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 % \$9.60
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000 \$8,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	21 % \$14 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	\$3,755	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$370	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,095	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.7.09	6 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$7,616	Final of 1/5 per share making 5/- for 1908	12 1/2 % \$14
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$15,914	\$8,790	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	8 1/2 % Tls. 1,000 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwen plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 116,682	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 for account 1909	4 % \$14
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$1,201	50 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 12,640	None	3 % \$8
Shanghai-Samara Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	44 % Tls. 156 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	Dr. \$56,602	None	8 % \$13 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 % \$11 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$11 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	60 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$8.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$35,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 % \$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$375		
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,100	£1	£1	none	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	17 1/2 % £7.5
Do. do. (partly paid)	103,500	£1	£1	none	none		
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	11,200	£1	£1	\$7,430	£11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	11 % £1.10
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70
Do. do. (contributory)	24,100	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181,444	£1	£1	£8,784	none	None	17 1/2 % £1.70
Do. do. (contributory)	23,546	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	8,000	£1	£1	none	none	1 % for year ending 30.6.08	17 1/2 % £1.70
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	125,000	£1	£1	none	none	60 % for year 1908	17 1/2 % £1.70
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	£4,000	none	7 % for year 1908	17 1/2 % £1.70
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	£1	£1	none	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	17 1/2 % £1.70
Do. do. (5% pref.)	2,500	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	65,000	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70
Do. do. (contributory)	88,400	£1	£1	none	none		17 1/2 % £1.70

These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMAN'S BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

REMINGTON
TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, intemperance, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incident to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and restorative, and is adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, including the following: Headache, dizziness, vertigo, tinnitus, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, paralysis, convulsions, epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, and all other forms of nervous disorder. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and restorative, and is adapted for the treatment of all cases of nervous debility, including the following: Headache, dizziness, vertigo, tinnitus, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, paralysis, convulsions, epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, and all other forms of nervous disorder.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of blood impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and purifies the blood, and expels the virus of all impurities, whether they be of the blood or of the system. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and restorative, and is adapted for the treatment of all cases of blood impurity, including the following: Anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, and all other forms of blood disease. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and restorative, and is adapted for the treatment of all cases of blood impurity, including the following: Anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, and all other forms of blood disease.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PARA VENDA.

AN APPEAL.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIA CONVENT, OAKMAN ROAD, begs respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Children's and Ladies' Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroideries. Materials can be supplied, if required.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

Whanghoo, 2nd April 1909.

Dentistry.

Dr. H. H. CHAN.

TRIN TRIG.

THE LATEST METHOD

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

of the

STUDIO AT NO. 14, DAUGMAN STREET.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

REASONABLE FEE.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Consultation Free.

From the University of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 2nd June 1909.